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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

The present document contains information submitted by the Governments of Greece, Jordan and Suriname which was received after the preparation of document E/1993/61.

GE.93-70184 (E)

Greece

[Original: English]
[28 June 1993]

A. Reply of the Ministry of Labour

By dint of Law 1837/1989, "Protection of minors in the course of their employment", article 16:

> Every employer shall be bound to provide protection to minors against acts of violence or acts involving an assault on their personality or harm to their morals.
>
> It shall be prohibited to persons who have been convicted of crimes against sexual freedom or crimes of economic exploitation of sexual life or violation of articles 5 and 11 of Law 1729/1987 on the combat against the distribution of drugs and protection of young persons and of Law 1500/1984, as applicable each time, to be employers of minors.
>
> In conclusion, employers who break the aforementioned law shall be punished by fines and criminal proceedings shall be instituted against them.

B. Information from the Ministry of Justice relating to incorporation in the Greek legislation of recommendations contained in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30

Paragraph 1. It is the intention of the Ministry of Justice to ratify the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

Paragraph 2. The Geneva Convention, referred to in this paragraph, and the Protocol amending it have been ratified by Laws 4311/1929 and 2306/1953, respectively.

Paragraph 3. Greek law contains provisions aimed at reinforcing the penal protection of minors within the framework of the requirements laid down by the Greek as well as the international legal order. These provisions are contained in the Penal Code and in other specific penal laws. Also, the international conventions referred to in paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/10 are fully implemented. The said international conventions have become internal law following their ratification and are being implemented, ex officio, by the courts. The sexual exploitation of minors, as well as their use in whichever way for immoral purposes (for example, child pornography), is being tackled with particular severity under the aforesaid provisions.

The following provisions are also pertinent:

(a) Articles 349 and 351 of the Penal Code, whereby the procurement of minors (pandering) and the trafficking in prostitution (pimping) of female minors are punished;

(b) Article 29 of Law 5060/31 on the press, whereby the trade, distribution, traffic, etc., of obscene printed designs, pictures, films, etc., are punished.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 30 of the above Law, "the works of art or science ... which are offered for sale, are sold or are specifically dispensed to persons under 18 for purposes other than their study", can be qualified obscene.

Jordan

[Original: English/Arabic]
[3 May 1993]

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan stated in its reply that the phenomenon of traffic in persons does not exist in Jordan and that the Constitution of Jordan, as well as all relevant laws, prohibit traffic and trade in persons and punish sexual abuse. Enclosed were copies of the first and second chapters of the Seventh Section of the Jordanian punitive laws whose provisions pertain to crimes that contravene public morality.*

Suriname

[Original: English]
[21 May 1993]

In its reply, the Government of the Republic of Suriname referred to articles 8, 9, 14, 16 and 17 of the Constitution of Suriname of 1987, as well as to the following articles of its Criminal Code: 306 (Brothel keeper), 307 (Trade in Women), 334 to 337 (Offences against personal freedom: Slave trade), 338 (Kidnapping), 341 (Abduction), 342 (Intentional unlawful detention) and 343 (Culpable unlawful detention).*

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* Original text is available for consultation in the files of the Secretariat.